THE CHINESE-PIUTE FRUD.

A TALE OF BLOODSHED FROM THE WILDS OF NEVADA.

The Methods of Taking Revenge Were Characteristic of the Two Racco-The Fend Arese Out of Natural Antipathics -A Graphic Story of the Latest Murder, SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- Mono county, in the very heart of the most rugged and inaccessible part of the Sierras, where the telegraph and the railroad are unknown and where life is as primitive as in the early days, has been the scene of a long and bloody feud between Piute Indians of Nevada and the Chinese of this mountain mining camp. An Indian was done death by a Chinaman with horrible Jack the Ripper accessories, while the Indians took vengeance for the murder of one of their tribe by dragging the Mongolian from the very presence of the officers of the law in the Court House and hacking him to pieces in broad daylight, within sight and sound of several hundred white men and women. This was the latest act in a foud as bitter and as barbaric as any which Harian county, Ken-tucky, can afford. The causes that led up to it furnish an interesting glimpse of the race hatred between Indians and Chinese, which dates back before Denis Kearney, the new

Constitution, anti-Chinese riots, and the Scott

Exclusion act were ever heard of. The Plute Indian was found by the argonauts who swarmed to California when the news of the finding of gold was confirmed precisely as he is to-day. He was then the ariest, dirtiest, most worthless of red men. He would only work when forced to do so by tual hunger or by the equally strong desire for liquor. The trappers and frontiersmen had given him a taste for whiskey, which he foun i far better than the native tipple that he made from wild fruits and berries. The Piute of northern and central California never came under the influence of the mission Fathers, and hence mover learned any of the lessons in agriculture and the mechanic arts which make the Indians of southern California so useful to the white rancher. In fact, he simply added drunkenness to his other vices, and took not one single virtue from the newcomers. He was as cowardly then as to-day, but when strong in numbers he was dangerous and It was not nucommon to hear that a band of them had murdered some solitary miner or ranchman for the sake of his few belongtags or of his stock. The Indian could seldom be utilized by the Argonaut, who looked upon the Pinto with that good-humored contempt which is reflected in so many of Bret Harte's tories. The Indian on his part had a profound admiration for the courage, energy, and nerve of the white prospector, and profounder respect for the pistol and bowle knife which e stranger handled with such skill.

Among the carliest gold-seekers were many Chinese, who came over from the Sandwich Islands and from down the coast as far as Chill: and a few months later every ship that crossed the Pacific from the Orient bore a number of these little brown men, who were as ager to make their fortunes as any of the adventurers of other races. It was noted that while the Piute tolerated the Mexican, or even the Kanaka, he at once showed violent antagnism toward the pig-tailed Chinese, and that this antipathy was returned with interest by John Chinaman. They refused absolutely to fraternize from the outset, though they frequently occupied continuous quarters in the outskirts of mining towns. Nothing could afford a greater contrast than the two races.

The Indian was a worthless, improvident, dirty tramp of nature. Not even the women of the Plutes had a rudimentary idea of decoration or which did not bear directly on the main points of food and clothes and drink. In strong contrast with them was the tireless worker from the Orient. The Chinese for the first twenty years of his residence in California was regarded as a valuable member of the community. He had little of the white man's enterprise, and therefore was serviceable as a laborer, or if he took to mining on his own account he didn't enter into competition with the white prospecter, but was contented to work over claims which the first locators had abandoned for richer diggings. He was a natural trader then as now, and he imported many articles that helped to make life more ordurable in the new El Dorado. He was imposed upon mere!lessly by the tax-gatherer, who frequently collected poll tax of \$50 each from the entire camp of Chinese and then boasted of his work. Mining ilcenses also cost the Mongolian dear, and he was frequently run off his claim by desperadoes when they found he had struck it rich on ground which they had abandoned as worthless. All this John endured patiently from the stronger race. contenting himself with spoiling even the shrewd Yankee when it came to a trade. But he would endure no mark of despite and no wrong from the Indian, and quarrels between the two races were numerous and murders not uncommon. At this work the Mongolian was as treacherous, as cunning, and as cruel as the Indian, while he was far more patient and anbile. The records of the early days, so adsubtle. The records of the early days, so admirably presented by Hubert H. Bancroft in his elaborate. History of California. Present many intances of oarly blood fauds between the two races. The law seidom stepped in them to bring the murries of the copper-colored races. It was only when John or Hombrethe names by which they were generally known and addressed—killed a white man that the enginery of the law was ever brought into action. Then it was usually in the form of a Vigilante mot hat riadied the offender with bullets or strung him to the hearest tree, and then drove his companions out of the district. It was seidom that an Indian offender was reached, because the Plutes lived generally in large rancheries or native villages, and when the alarm was given by a finditive all the inhabitants, except a lew of the very old and infirm, took to the hills or the woods, where it was usoless to follow them. The customary procedure in such cases was to burn the rancheria and to confiscate the winter stock of nuts and roasted transhoppers.

In Novada the Chinese first appeared in large numbers at the time of the building of the Central Pacilic Haliroad. The Chinese did splend work on this most difficult ploce of railroad construction, and when the Central Pacilic Force met the Union Pacific range and the last spike was driven, many of the thousands of Chinese scattered through the maining camps of Novada, Utal, and California, and made agood living either as keepers of wash houses or as miners. Taken as a class, they were a superfer body of men. For they had enjoy deep the control of the control of the party of the party of the control of the party of

white men of the town had reached the building, it was a blaving mass of coals. Three indians were burned alive, and only a few particles of their bones were ever found. One of the four braves, who was the least affected by liquor, awake in time and was able to dash out of the burning building. He called attention to the use of oil, and appealed for vengeance on the murderers of his fellow braves, but as the owners of the wash house had disappeared nothing could be done. There was absolutely no clue to the completity of other Chinamen in the terrible crime, though the officers had not the elightest doubt that all the Chinese who lived in the neighborhood, who responded to all queries with a stolid "No sabbee," knew all about the plot.

The Plutes were furious. They had lost three of their best men, and their anger was increased when, a few months after, another Indian was found murdered and savagely mutilated in Chinese style near Candelaria.

So the account spool four Indians to one Chinese until last May. Then, in the little town of Bridgeport, in Mono county, California, near the Nevada Stateline, another Indian was added to the list of victims.

His name was Poker Tom, and he was celebrated all over Nevada and the Sierra Nevada country because of his skill at our national game of cards. He could lay out most of the white gamblers, and when it came to the Chinese they were seidom in it at all with Tom. Poker Tom came to Bridgeport early in Mar, with the usual outfit of horse, sadde, and blankets. He had just gathered up most of the loose coin on the Walker Lake reservation. He was seen about for a few days, and then following week to search for him. They find the ideas that he had been killed by some indian prom whom Tom had won money. They found his horse and outfit, but no trace of Tom. Then they began searching the river, and in the stream they found the body of poor Tom. It presented a shocking sight. The head, arms, and legs had been hacked off with a sharp burcher's cleaver; the breast bone was split c

The sheriff did everything in his power to find the murderer, as he was alarmed at the violence of the indians, who talked of burning down the blace unless they had the criminal.

Suspicion inship pointed to a Chinese merchant named Ah Tin, in whose store Poker Tom was last seen alive. The Chinaman immediately implored the protection of the Sheriff, and when placed in jail made what seemed a true consesion. He declared that Poker Tom came to his place under the influence of liquor; the two began playing poker, and he soon broke Poker Tom, winning \$54, all the Indian had. The indian then demanded the return of the money, and wher refused viciously attacked him. Ah Tia said he hit the indian over the head with a club, intending to stun him, but this did not seem to affect him, and as Tom came for him again he hit him two heavy blows, which crushed his skull. Alarmed at he result of the quarrel, he cut the body up, put it into a barrel, where it remained till the next night, and then three whe fragments into the river. The Sheriff telleves this story, as Ah Tia had always been a model Chinaman, never having engaged in any quarrels. He was worth about \$5,000.

New comes in the worst feature of the story. The Indians were playsted for the time by the promise that the trial would come over from time, so that the trial would come over from the securation and hear the proceedings. The vorm a lawrer named Hanson had Ah Tia respect with a surface of the conference of the co

there was nothing to indicate either. The Chinaman's counsel than asked for the discharge of the deendant because there was no evidence to show that the Indian had been murdered; no evidence to prove that the remains were those of man or woman. The defendant was accordingly discharged for lack of syidence.

evidence.

Ah Tia was told by his counsel. Parker, that he was free togs. Standing up in his place, he turned to those in the court room and made a pitcous pleated these present is also an interest place. The term of the court room and made a pitcous pleated the property of the court had be seen irreduced by the court room window sesticulating in wild excitement, waiting with impatituely for the counsel for Ah Tia, who had secured hait of the coole's property, then offered to go and get the Sheriff, who had left the room. There then remained in the court room Justice Fales, Lawyer Parker, and Ah Tia. Whether Mutphy really tried to find the Sheriff, or whether he gave a signal to the endmiss of the Chinamen, will probably never be known. At all events, he had scarcely quitted the court room when four fully armed Indians entered. One of them, a member of the reastivation police who expoke excellent English, said to Ah Tia:

"We want you!" at the same time grabbing him around the waist. The Chinamen, with eyes starting trom his head, and livid with travelet, coung to him like a despatring child, and begoed the lawyer to save him from the Indiana, Justice Fales tried to assert the judicial dignity and bade the indiana do nothing in the court room. They responded by ordering Parker and Fales to keep still and mind their own business: they declared that they were bound to take the Chinamen and that no one should stop them. Then, wrenching Ah Tia a arms free from Parker, they rushed him out of the Court House, picked him up, and tossed him into the midstof the gang of armed Pintes. His fall made those within sight and sound of a man falling into the misst of a school of sharks. An syowithese thus they declared that they were bound to take the Chinamen and that go one should stop them. Then, wrenching Ah Tia a arms free from Parker, they rushed him out of the Court House, picked him up, and tossed him into the misst of a school of sharks. An syowithese shoulders when he was a court of the interest of the little town, t

RAILROAD LINE. CHINA'S

IT TOOK NO END OF TROUBLE TO PUT THE WHEELS IN MOTION.

Mules Were to Be the Motive Power-The Little Monster of a Locomotive that was Qutetly Enocked Together Out of Odds and Ends-Inuring the Natives to the Snort of the Fearful Machine-Impediments Heaped in the Path of Progress.

China has to-day a little over a hundred miles of railroad, built in spite of many proests from the people, and in the course of many misgivings and much mental perturbation on the part of the authorities. The tribulations of the builders, the need of being satisfied if they made progress merely by inches, the unusual expedients to which they had to resort, and the fair measure of success which they finally attained are graphically described in a paper recently read before the British Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. Claude William Kinder, one of the engineers who built the Kaiping Railroad. Mr. Kinder's paper shows more clearly than any other recent publication the enormous difficulties in the way of railroad construction in China.

If Europeans had proposed point blank to the Chinese authorities to introduce locomotives, the idea would have been instantly rejected. But the project for a railroad, when it was first proposed, was, from the Chinese point of view, not a very formidable idea. The Government desired to facilitate the shipment of coal from the Kaiping mines to the sea. These mines are about eighty miles northeast of Tientain, an important city on the Pei-ho. The navigable river nearest to the mines is the Peh-Tang. It was proposed by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to develop these coal mines and to build a short line of railroad from the mines to Lutal, on the Peh-Tang. whence coal could readily be shipped to the sea. It happened that at the very time this idea was broached in 1877 the natives of south China were tearing up the little railroad, a year old, that connected Shanghal with Woosung. It was not an extremely favorable time to broach new ratiroad projects, but nevertheless the authorities agreed to permit the company to build twenty-nine miles of railway from the mines to the river. The company were about to begin the work in a state of high elation when orders suddenly came to stop everything, for the imperial sanction for a railroad had been withdrawn.

Then followed a period of solemn discussions. and the despairing navigation company were finally told that they might dig a canal from the river to within seven miles of the coal mines, and at the terminus of the canal a tramway, to be worked by mules, might be built to connect the canal with the colliery. The authorities declared that on no account would locomotives be permitted.

The navigation company, concluding that this was the best attainable concession for the time, went to work, not very contentedly, on the canal, which, with its connecting tramway, was completed in 1881. The canal proved to be a partial failure. It was impossible to maintain the necessary depth without constant dredging. The natives often cut the banks and the company had no power to stop them. The canal soon became almost worthless for transport purposes, while at the same time the seven-mile tramway was doing excellent service. The company then decided to see if they could not cautiously substitute steam for mule power. They quietly set to work to make a rude locomotive. During the winter of 1890-81 a steam engine

of very extraordinary design was knocked to-

gether in the shops from, such odds and ends as could be accumulated without attracting much attention. A portable winding engine supplied the boiler. The wheels had been purchased as scrap eastings, and the frames were made of channel fron. Before this monster was completed rumors about it reached Pekin, and strict orders were given that the construction should be stopped at once. During several weeks thereafter many consulta tions were held with Lt Hung Chang, and finally permission was given to complete the queer-looking little locomotive. It was christened the Rocket of China, just 100 years to a day after the birth of George Stevenson. It day after the birth of George Stevenson. It was put into daily use, and finally took a large party of officials from the mines to the canal, returning at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The trip was a great success. There was no more talk about mules, and the stables built for their use were demolished. The Chinese officials had an opportunity to see for themselves that the locomotive was quite inchensive, and that it accomplished a good deal of hard work. The little machine familiarized them and the people who saw it with the idea of a locomotive, and so in October 1882, the authorities rermitted the company to import two tank engines from England to run on the

luck to sell for railroad purposes. To this day some of the land is still recained by the owners, who cultivate the soil right up to the grading of the rondbed, and will not permit any side drains to be cut. Her Majesty, the Empress, long before the line was entirely built, became the most prominent advocate of western imprevements, but was firmly opposed by the majority of the imperial family and various Boas ds.

It was, of course, necessary to build quite a number of bridges. One of them was a handsome structure over the Pei-bo, intended to connect the south side of Tientain with the risk y terminus on the north bank of the risk way terminus on the north bank of the risk way terminus on the north bank of the risk way to the class of the fatter from New Haven was published in officials who detected the railroad, determined to force trouble with the junk people. They raised such a clamor that Li Hung Chang finally gave the order for the nearly completed bridge to be destroyed, although hundreds of the largest junks had already rassed safely through on their way to the city. The stone abutments are all that is left to mark the site. They are monuments of the intrigues and jealous which form the teal barrier to China's advancement. The loes to the railroad company from the destruction of this bridge was \$40,000. This is a striking instance of the fact that even so powerful a Viceroy as Li Hung Chang was not able to seem the tide of public opposition, and was compelled to order the destruction of the work which was begun at his express desire.

The engineers found it difficult to secure

at his express desired it difficult to secure.

The engineers sumd it difficult to secure it read attention by Chaining or any detailed work. Usually they passed over the groupd or rapidly that they were scarcely noticed. Their surveys, however, proved to be all that was required. To survey the numerous graves and which an engineer knows he cannot go near, fire a careful earn had to make any and and energy; and he found it wiser, after a careful earn had to make any and energy; and he found it wiser plotting this, to correct it as the instructions required. The pecole, as a rule, desired to have the railroad as far from their towns as possible, but when the line was opened, like people eise where they often lamented that their demand had been compiled with. The Chinese students of surveying, unlike the Jasanese, have not yet shown any applicute for accurating the properties of surveying, unlike the Jasanese, have not yet shown any applicute for accurating the properties of surveying, unlike the Jasanese, have not yet shown any applicute for accurating the properties of any disturbance.

The one advantage was that labor was chapt for in case of any disturbance.

The one advantage was that labor was chapt. The average cay of men who worked in the coal mines or on the railroad was about fourteen cents a dar. Unskilled labor is much cheaper than in Europe, while skilled labor is much cheaper than in Europe, while skilled labor is much cheaper than in Europe, while skilled labor is much cheaper than in Europe, while skilled labor is much cheaper than in Europe, while skilled labor is all kinds also be keep them in proper line and level, of which little details they are apt to be somewhat careless. The contre line was marked with peers 100 feet apart, duly numbered in English and Chinese. The European figures scaled official wrain and were removed, and in many cases the page them the first was a careliant, as they are accustomed to the construct they are applicable to the construct help and the provided provided prov

of the shade an opportunity to see for them, or the shade of the company of the control of the company of the control of the c

most to admissions. By the way, in regard to the sale of the refugees. Bassett did not receive \$15,000; he only got \$5,000. Coen, the Mexican Consul obtained the lion's share in that transaction."

But Mr. Bassett says that neither he nor Mr. Douglass could do anything to prevent the shooting, and that it only lasted thirty-five

Mr. Douglass could do anything to prevent the shooting, and that it only lasted thirty-five minutes in all," said the reporter.

"That is not true. The attack on the prison may have been over in thirty-five minutes, but the six-day massacre was only just beginning. This could not have taken place if Hyppolite had not been aware of Mr. Douglass's and Mr. Bassett's opinion that this promiscuous shooting was justifiable because a few thieves and incendiaries had been liberated with the 200 political prisoners. Mr. Douglass, in his bigotty, locked at the assault on the prison as a sacrilege, because Hyppolite was at the time in church. But what has the church to do with the prison? And to show you that the shooting lasted for several days, look at this extra edition of the Port-au-Prince Psuple," and in showed the reporter a Haytian paper dated June 6, 1891. A translation of the manufacture of the Interior, which is here appeaded was published article follows:

"At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning (June 2) the proclamation of the Minister of the Interior, which is here appeaded was published with the sound of drums and trumpets. It was a good thing, for personal enemies were taking people and shooting them without any knowledge of the Executive.

"In consideration of the fact that order is now restablished in the capital, and that the deputies on secting it decided that the figate was in the harbor, and that the figate was in the harbor, and that the Hyppolite have an interior when the section of the fact that of the fact that the shooting has the proposed was a secrilege, because Hyppolite was at the time in the prison? And to show you that the shooting has the first first playing upon the word when he says in the first first playing upon the word when he says in the first playing upon the word when he says in the first first playing upon the word when he says in the first first playing upon the wor

"PROCLAMATION.

"PROCLAMATION.

"In consideration of the fact that order is now restablished in the capital, and that the Government, relyting on the devotion of the army and the assistance of the majority of citizens is master of the situation; considering that it is necessary to put a stop to the summary ascentions which legislimate defence authorned at the moment of action, the recreatry of state for the interior and tieneral Folice, with the assent of his Excellency the President of Hayl, proclaims:

"ART. It is hereby formally forbidden that any man or functionary shall excelled in any way any one guilty of crime on the 28th of May who shall be hereafter arrested.

"ART. It Revery officer or functionary who shall disobey this order will be held responsible to the law.

"Given by the Secretary of state and interior and of General Folica, June 1, 1891, the 57th year of the independence.

"This document shows clearly the duration. "This document shows clearly the duration and extent of the shooting, does it not?" asked The Sun's informant. "It seems to." said the reporter: " but can't

"Its Sus's informant.

"Itseems to." said the reporter; "but can't you give me more definite information about Bassett's connection with the affair of the Mole St. Nicolas? He says, in his New Haven interview that he never had a line of correspondence with the United States about it."

"Yes; he says that he knows nothing about the Mole St. Nicolas." laughed the refuges. "He would have been more correct if he had said that he would know nothing about it, for if he had acted for the interests of the United States he would have acquired the Mole as a coaling station, in accordance with article 2 of the treaty between Hayti and the United States made in May, 1865, and as a result of the concessions made to Mesars. Désiré Lefèvre and Simmonds Bros. It is the unanimous opinion among the white men of Hayti that the mulatto Secretary, Bassett, trampled under foot the interests, even the rights, of the United States in this affair. This is what that article in the troaty says on this subject:

"The republic of Hayti and the United States of

in return for a just compensation if the concession was conditional.

"Well," continued the speaker." the Haytian Government gave to Mr. Desiré Lefevre, a French citizen, all the land he wanted to use for factories where he could make dye stuffs of material procured in the forests of the Artibonite River, and the right to build all the docks and wnarvas he might need. Therefore, in accordance with this treaty, the United States Government could have demanded the Mole as a right, if there had been a competent representative to make the demand.

"Article 47 of this same treaty says that the agreement between the two nations shall be valid until one year after one of the contracting parties shall signify its intention to cancel it, and since it has never been cancelled, the treaty is as good now as it ever was. It seems, therefore, that the United States representatives in flaytiare either ignorant of the conditions of this treaty or incompetent to enforce them. A Fort-su-Frince newspaper even went

that Hayli cares no more for a white man than for a black, what can you say?"

"I can say that it seems to be the unanimous sentiment of the American newspaper corre-pondents, and that it is my own personal experience, that the blacks are awed by a white man. It is Mr. Douglass's pet theory that the black rose can govern itself, and so he is compelled to make these assertions contrary to fact, why. If the hayli negroes are quarrelling on the street and a white man comes along, they invariably leaved to him to settle their dispute, looking upon him as a being of superior wisdom. They prefer a white foreigner to their native tribunals. Ou March 5, 1890, when Mr. A. Firmin, the Minister of Finance, met the merchants of Port-au-Prince and demanded a loan of \$1,000,000, he spoke so well that the negroes exclaimed:

"And, as to the assertion that the demands of a white Minister would be no more readily acceded to than those of a colored plenipotentjar, let me cite again the affair of the Moie Bt. Nicolas and the action taken by the German Consul on June 11, 1872. Two German merchants had been robbed in 1863, and had received promise of an indemnity of \$5,000 from the Haylian Government. Not a cent was paid, however, in spite of vicorous professiations on the part of the Consul, A German warship happened to be in port The Consul gave the Government to be in port The Consul gave the Government to be in port The Consul gave the Government to the consequences. No attention was paid to this, and as a result two Haylian gunboats were selzed. A second notice was sent that unless the money was paid, and in memory of the affair the natives wrote a sone:

"Freque rivin moullié nan port:

Jous députés court, vint.

Te dit Bagaria trop fort!

Biamarck et Batch, ca maintal.

"Which means that the frigate was in the harbor, and that the deputies on pecinal tide.

cien, Rosa, who went for safety to the American Legation.

"As to the \$30,000 pay for the surrender, it is not probable that the nephew of one of the bribe receivers would make slase charges against his own uncle, for he told me personally that he had requested his uncle, who had up to this time boarded with him to seek other quarters after his participation in this infamous business. It is a fact, however, that the French National Bank paid out \$98,000 of extra pay for the army. The army got none of it, as the money all went to pay those who gave information in regard to insurgents in the ranks. Another fact is that Mr. Audin had been for ten months in real if not in legal tankrupter, and was after the sale of the viutims in possession of ample capital, and searching for a city residence—a luxury which he had hitherto been unable to afford."

The California A. C. has offered 1900 for great part of the participation in this intersort material. It is considered to the participation in this intersort material to the participation in this intersort material. It is also the participation in this intersort material to the participation of the par

WITHIN THE ROPED AREN THIS WILL BE A BUSY MONTH AMOR THE PUGILISTS IN THE WEST

Jake Kilrain's Chances with the Denve Puglist-Joe Ellingsworth Will Haven Chance-Then Come Pitzsimmons on Hall and Dixon and Willis.

Several fights between well-known pusilists will take place within the next three weeks, and all in the West. On July 21 Jake Kilrain will meet Billy Woods in Denver, and on the same night Joe Ellingsworth, the New York ex-amateur, and the Binck Pearl cometogether In Minneapolis. The next night Fitzshimons and Hall fight for the \$12,000 purse. The Dixon - Willis feather-weight chamistonship match before the California A. C. will tollow, and Danny Needham and Billy Mahon, who have been matched since the Mahan-Maher have been matched since the Manan-Mater affair fell through in San Francisco, will come. Kilrain is lucky in gotting such a good offer in his match with Woods so soon after a de-

feat, for Jake outclasses Woods entire y, and should defeat him easily. Easily does not mean quickly in this case, for Kilrain, being a hitter of no cyclonic style or power, is necessarily slow in disabling his opponent. But he should win, barring an accidental knock-out blow. Woods has never done anything, except beat Mike Conley, the Ithaca Giant, a big enough fellow and strong, but very slow and on whom it has always been a simple matter for an opponent to land. How he came to be selected as a match for Jake Kilrain is pretty hard to determine, but Jake is well satisfied. for, in a pugillat's record, a victory in "my last fight" goes quite a way toward wiping out a defeat just before. It has been said that Kilrain has not recov-

ered from the punching Slavin gave him on June 16, and will still be weak when he meets Woods. Jake is always confident, being a game man, and has been known before this to go into the ring when he was not in his best form, but he will have to be a wreck of his former self before a man of Woods's calibre can down him.
Coming to the Minnesota programme, we is for a purse of \$12,000. Burely, those Minnesota folks have plenty of sand, if they are honest. The patronage must be almost altogether from local quarters, and the expenses are going to be very heavy. It is well enough to say that one—the Ellingsworth-Black Pearl event will be in Minneapolis, before the Twin City A. C., and the other, on the following night, be tween 156-pound men, for the middle-weight champlonship.

The Culifornia A. C. has offered \$10,000 for Slavin and Peter Jackson. Jackson has said he was a Barkis an' willin'. How can Slavin decline? Paddy said, on his arrival here, that he had chased Jackson out of Australia, and, in London, done all he could without going down on his marrow bones, to induce the